

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1790.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Proceedings of Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, September 17.

THE bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-office was read a second and third time, and passed the house.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the senate on the disagreeing votes of the houses respecting the salary of the Vice President, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made that the house should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the senate, which after some debate was negatived, and the house resolved to adhere to their disagreement.

Mr. Sherman, in the conversation on this motion, observed that he had a high esteem for the person of the present Vice-President, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotism. His eminent services during the whole course of the late contest were a sufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unnecessary. He had, he said, in an uncommon degree, one virtue, which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought therefore that it was unnecessary, at present, to allow the Vice-President so large a salary as six thousand dollars, especially, considering the present low state of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the house, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Stone objected, and argued at some length against the passing of the bill. They apprehended that it was a system calculated for oppression, and that it would have a mischievous operation.

Mr. Madison in a few words defended the bill, and said that though it was not in all its parts agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as could be formed at this time or until experience had discovered its positive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the senate, he said, he should have been bound to vote against it. But the amendments made by the house had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The question on passing the bill was then put, and the yeas and nays being called were as follows:—yeas 37, nays 16.

The committee who were appointed to prepare a bill on the subject of the President's message to the house of the 10th of August, reported a bill to recognize the establishment of troops on the Western Frontier; which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Weston, the house ordered, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house the estimate of the expenses of the present session, and also the expenses of the civil list, and of the war department, to the end of the present year.

A bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department was reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, and having been read a first and second time, was ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The salaries proposed are as follows:

Dols. per annum.

Chief Justice,	4500
Judges of Supreme Court, each,	4000
Judge of District of Maine,	300
District of New Hampshire,	1000
District of Massachusetts,	2000
District of Connecticut,	1250
District of New York,	2000
District of New Jersey,	1200
District of Pennsylvania,	2000
District of Delaware,	800
District of Maryland,	1000

brought in and signed by the Speaker.

A petition from — Barnes, attorney to James Rumsey, respecting a variety of curious discoveries, and original inventions of the said Rumsey was read, and laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. Gerry, enjoining on the secretary of state the procuring such statutes of the respective states as are not in his office, was read and adopted, and ordered to be sent to the senate for their concurrence.

SATURDAY, September 19.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department. The salaries reported were severally confirmed, except the salary of the district judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500.

The district judge of Kentucky was increased from 800 to 1000, and the attorney general reduced from 2000 to 1500.

In going through the report, Mr. White moved that it should be amended as to fix the salary of the district judge of Massachusetts at 1000 dollars. He observed that this was not intended to offend Massachusetts alone, but to operate thro' the whole system; if he succeeded in that motion he would make a similar one with regard to the other states. That the judiciary system was regarded by the people with a more jealous eye than any other part of the constitution; that he conceived it both unjust an impartial to give the judges of the several states, instead of the judges of Massachusetts alone, higher salaries than the judges of the federal judges. This was a motion he (White) made a similar one with regard to the other states. That the judiciary system was regarded by the people with a more jealous eye than any other part of the constitution; that he conceived it both unjust and impartial to give the judges of the several states, instead of the judges of the federal judges, higher salaries than the judges of the several states; instead, because their duties would not be so burdensome—and impartial because it would degrade the state judicaries by placing a subordinate federal judge in a more exalted or more eligible situation than the state judges. That 1000 dollars being the salaries of the judges in Massachusetts and Virginia, he supposed it might be nearly the average throughout the continent.

Mr. White observed that he had never called for the yeas and nays, that he had endeavored to stifle the practice in its birth, but being then overruled and the measure having been adopted unanimous, he hoped he should be indulged. The motion for the yeas and nays was overruled. A question being put on the proposed amendment to the report of the committee, was ne-

gated.

The question on the second part was then put, and the committee was equally divided.—Ayes 27—Noses 27.

The chairman gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported, and the house took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to.—Ayes 28—Noses 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to insert in the first clause of the bill, after the word "Squinquianian," in the state of Pennsylvania, "or Maryland." On the question upon this motion there was an equal division of the house, and the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday morning; and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 18.

A bill making provision for the invalids of the United States, was read.

A petition from the Rev. William Sney, stating that he had discovered an effectual remedy for the Hydrocephalus, and praying the house that in their wisdom they would devise some way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompensed for his expense and time in making the discovery, laid on the table.

The bill to amend the part of the Colonization Law, which estimates the value of Russia at 1000000000, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill for the temporary establishment of the Post Office, was

Mr. Madison moved to strike out that clause of the bill which provides that the present seat of Congress shall remain in New York.

He observed that as this bill would require the approbation of the President to become a law, the clause was a violation of that part of the constitution which gives the two houses a power to adjourn without the consent of the President; so would infringe the right which the houses had to adjourn to what time and place they pleased, by enabling the President, in giving his sanction to this bill, to prevent an adjournment which might be inconsistent with it.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ames answered Mr. Madison, and contended that it was not unconstitutional, and that the gentleman's argument would operate as well against the clause establishing the permanent seat of government.

Mr. Madison was supported by Mr. Lee and Mr. Bowdoin. The former said it was both unconstitutional and impudent.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) also opposed Mr. Madison on the constitutional ground. And Mr. Jackson, in the course of the debate, observed, that though he had uniformly opposed the bill, he now thought it his duty to acquiesce in it, as the voice of his country.

The question for striking out, being put, was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Madison, to strike out the word "permanent" in order to keep up in the bill the language of the constitution. This was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

FRANCE.

EVERY day's advice confirms the opinion we have constantly hazarded, in respect to the termination of the present struggle in France.

The kingdom is no doubt ripe for the Revolution; but we question much whether the conduct of the patriotic leaders is the effectual mode to procure it. They appear to us to grasp at more than prudence requires, and, instead of conciliating, they daily increase the number of their enemies, who, united, will prove an equal match to them. If the former mode of government was inimical to liberty, the one now adopted will prove more burdensome in time. The discontent on the proceedings of the National Assembly grows very alarming to those who support the present Revolution.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 9.

A late eastern paper informs, that on the 29th of July last a great battle was fought by the Russians and Austrians on one side, and about 30000 Turks on the other side—the loss on the side of the Turks, who were defeated, is estimated at about 1500. The prisoners at 90. Alto 10 cannon and 16 horses.

The united army's loss are 25 killed and 14 wounded; also 13 horses killed.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.

J U S T A R R I V E D P A Z E T T E C O U N T Y , &c.

And now opening for sale by
PETER JANUARY & SON,

At their Store in Lexington opposite the Printing Office, a large and complete assortment of GOODS adapted to the season, which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Butter, Pork, Salt, &c.

J U S T O P E N E D ,
A N D F O R S A L E B Y
W I L S O N A N D P A R K E R

At their new Store nearly opposite the new Court-House a very general assortment of
M E R C H A N D I Z E ,
Suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash.

J U S T O P E N E D ,
And now for sale, by
G O O D Y A N D W I L L I A M S

At their store in Lexington, opposite Capt. Young's Tavern, and near the new courthouse, a neat and general assortment of

G O O D S

Well adapted to the season; which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or Furr.

Lexington, Dec. 2 1789.

J U S T O P E N E D ,

And for sale by

ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER

Two Stores in this place, one of them in their new house opposite the new Court-house, and the other where they now live, each of them well assorted and adapted to the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash, Merchantable wheat or flour.

Lexington, Dec. 5. 1789.

ALL persons indebted to me for lots in the town of Frankfort, or for mares put to Slider or Godolphin, are requested to make payment to Capt. D. Gano at that place, on or before the Twenty-first day of January next, after which time no produce will be received.

I will sell my stud Godolphin and several other valuable nags, on reasonable terms for produce.

Several houses and lots in this Town, to be sold for Cash, or exchanged for merchandise. One a most valuable stand for business. Also a valuable Tract of land of 10,000 acres, together, or in small parcels; located and surveyed for Col. Dan. Boone and patented for myself. This tract lies on the right of the road from this place to Limestone, and about nine miles on this side of the lower blue lick, a few families may occupy it in safety and I will make the terms of payment easy to the purchasers.

JAMES WILKINSON.

I DO hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that the actions, infamies or doings of Capt. Thomas Conson, of Kentucky, are in no way or manner whatever, binding on me.

HENRY GARRETT.

B L A N K S
O F A L L K I N D S
I N T H I S O F F I C E

Congress of the UNITED STATES.

An act providing for the payment of the Invalid Pensioners of the United States.

To all Head Boroughs and Constables

within this Colony, to whom these presents shall come:

W H E R E A S it hath been this day proven on oath, before me James Trotter, one of the Justices of the Commonwealth, for the county aforesaid, that Thomas McMillin, on the evening of the 24th instant, feloniously stab with a knife, and mortally wound a certain William Ackles, in said county, so that said Ackles is since dead of said wounds, and said Thomas McMillin is since fled for the same and not yet apprehended. Therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, I charge and command you and every of you, in your several precincts to search diligently for the said Thomas McMillin, and to make hue and cry after him, from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horsemen as footmen, and if you shall find him, that you apprehend and bring him before a Justice of the peace of the county where he shall be taken, to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this 27th day of December, 1789.

JAMES TROTTER, L.S.

C H A R L E S W H I T E .
COPPER-SMITH.

Late of NEW-YORK.

R E SPECTFULLY Inform the Public that he intends carrying on the Copper Smith's business at this place, in all its various branches, (to wit,) Stills, Brew and Die kettles &c. Alts, casts all kind of brass work for mills-makes and repairs all kind of brass and tin work, likewise repairs all kinds of locks and keys. He buys all kinds of old copper, brass, pewter and lead. Those who please to favor him with their custom shall have their work done in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, Dec. 8, 1789.

I WILL give Cash for Timothy and Clover seed, and I wish to hire two good ditchers, to drain a pond, and improve a piece of natural meadow ground in the vicinity of Frankfort on Kentucky, to commence work in April.

J. Wilkinson.

Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the February Court in Louisville for Cash or produce

L O T S

No 82, 117, 133, 175 & 180 containing 2650 acres in the Illinois Grant being the Military right of Capt John Gerault. Satisfactory titles will be made at the time by

J. Wilkinson.

Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

T O B E S O L D

A T public sale for cash, two in lots in the Town of Lexington adjoining the public square and Main Street, with a dwelling house kitchen and Store house on the same, together with an out lot No. the property of George McCully; the sale to be held on the said lots on the fifteenth instant at three o'clock in the afternoon where due attendance will be given by the subscriber who is authorized to sell the same, and make deeds for the same,

ALEX. PARKER, Attorney
for Geo. McCully.

That he served in (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in.

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must besides a certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I A. B. of county of , do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the first or second moiety) of my annual pension, as an invalid of the United States from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

Signed and sealed in

the presence of

Acknowledged before me

Application of executors for

admiralty must be accom-

panied with legal evidence of

their respective offices, and also

of the time the invalid died,

whose pension they may claim.

By command of the Presi-

dent of the United States

of America.

H. KNOX, Secretary for

the Department of War.

War-Office, Oct. 13, 1789.

** The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have severely suffered in the cause of their country.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D

THE KENTUCKY

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1790.

Printed on fine writing paper.

And may be had at this Office by the gross dozen or single.

T O B E L E T

To the lowest bidder, at Capt. Thomas Young's Tavern, in Lexington on the second Tuesday in February next, (it being court day) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the building a

STONE JAIL

Thirty Two feet long, Twenty feet wide, and Seventeen feet pitch above the lower floor; a plan of which, will be shown on that day: Also the erecting a Pillory, Stocks and Whipping Post.

Edward Payne.

Levi Todd.

Robert Todd. Commiss.

Thomas Lewis.

James Trotter.

To be let to the lowest bidder, in the town of Washington, on the first Tuesday in February next, the building of a stone Jail, sixteen feet square, two story high, for the County of Mason.

Thomas Waring.

Henry Lee.

Miles Conway.

Robert Rankin.

William McDowell.

Dec. 6th. 1789.

A MAN well acquainted with the business of an Overseer; Such a person coming well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber near Danville, 16

William McDowell.

Dec. 6th. 1789.

W A N T E D